Address to the Court Martial. Thou soldier of the 'bleeding heart,' Colambia's daughters wept for thee;

Thou could'st not else have played thy part-Let that suffice to comfort thee. Thy fault (if 'twas indeed a fault) Was but the daring of the brave; Then sigh not at experience bought-

Forget the Bravo's sullen wave. Gird on thine armor once again, Thy country's flag is waving o'er thre-Thy taurels yet are tresh and green,
And glory's pathway is before thee.
MELANTHE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.] TEMPERANCE PAPER IN RICHMOND Mr. Editor: Let me call the attention of your Mr. Editor: Let me call the greenfield by your self and readers to "the Banner of Temperance," a modest but richly filled shee, issued once a week in Richmond. Its Editor is Hugh R. Pleaments, Eq., a songer brother of the late gifted founder of the Richm and Whig, and esteement by their common friends not interior in talents to the deceased. The Banner" is not filled exclusively with l'emperance matter, but abounds in taste ful and judicious selections on miscellaneous subjects. A brief ummary of political and other news is given, with the most cautious "total absilnence," however, from party politics. The paper is owned and put lished by L. K. Coonley, an industrious and worthy mechanic, whose wrestles with adversity have been most remarkable. He has twice lost his all, by hie, and by fillures of his debtors, and is now devoting the pittance he has accomulated, to the spread of light on the Temperance cause—in which he is very z-alous His means have not enabled him to dress his paper in such type, &c., as it deserves; but those who are able to look below the surface of things will find that here, as in Shak peare's play, the rnde leaden ca ket contains the precions jewels The "Banner" is only \$1 a year; with bonn

ties to those who send five or more subscribers . Payments always in advance No paper in Virginia (partion me,) affords so good a penny-worth.
Mr. Pleasants has written with especial force and pungency on the laws licensing the sale of intoxicating drink. They stand proven, by his pen, to be precisely of the same kind with the laws of France and some other countries, which license gaming houses and even brothels—with this difference only, that while gaming houses and brothels destroy their thousands, strong drink destroys its tens of thousands. I pray you publish an article of Mr. P.'s on that sub I send you, written just after the close of Christmas. Your friend, M.

[From the Banner of Temperance.] THE LICENSE LAWS.

At the very moment when we are endeavering to impress upon the public the necessity of cut ting up by the roots the odious system of furnish ing public revenue, by pandering to public immorality, as if to confirm every objection which we have urged, and place our position in an impregnable point of view before the public, comes Christmas, the most riotous, the most disorderly, and the most disgraceful to public intelligence, of any within the memory of the oldest innabi tant. It is unnecessary to give a detailed account of the proceedings of the past week. They are fresh enough in the memory of our citizens at this time, nor are they likely to forget them in a hurry. They are a reproach to us, as a community—a reproach to the laws by which we are governed, and a treble reproach to those who, having the matter in their own hands, and seeing these evils with heir own eyes, yet show no disposition to give force to any plan by which the people can be brought to express their opinions

It is true these disorders have occurred under very peculiar circumstances. A number of men-ol-war's men, taking advantage of the liberty allowed by the Christmas holidays, thought proper to take what they might call a spree, but which our quiet citizens thought proper to dignity with the name of a riotous assemblage. out of the volunteers.

Some persons are disposed to blame the officers of the Legare; but surely without justice. They merely gave their men the customary liberty to differ with the News) they, in our opinion, rego on shore; the season, absence of important duspond to the popular will. We cannot believe spond to the popular will. We cannot believe litia drills in time of peace would not be tolerated, there is no other feasible method by which any permission, they very prompty, prompty, whole affair, and rendered it impossible, for the

Others again, throw all the blame upon the tars themselves; and they certainly are very censurable. In mitigation, however, it may be said, that fifty or sixty men of any kind can rarely meet together, where there is plenty of liquot without letting the world know that they are alive. Much more then, is poor Jack excusable; who has spent all his days at sea, and probably never heard of Temperance in his life. They did precisely what was to have been expected—

pre-disposition to disorder. Their guilt, however, great as it is, we regard as only secon lary.

We strike at higher game than any of these.—
It is to the licensed laws of the State, that the city of Richmond is indebted for the disturbances of the last week! Can anything be clearer; more entirely susceptible of proof? Men, in their cool and sober moments, are not disposed to violence and disorder. But distribute rum among a crowd, and straightway the spirit of evil breaks out. Does any man suppose that

have ever done-what public benefit they ever

and to give any man who could afford to pay for it, full permission to commit any crime, which his are these licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, but indulgences to certain persons, for a consideration not to commit themselves, but to stimulate the commission of every offence enumerated in the Decalogue? The Pope's intulgences extended only to the crime committed by the contracting party. What a man can do of himself, is but a party. What a man can do of himself, is but a small matter compared to what he can stimulate five hundred to do. If the rumseller were to stab or shoot some person, the mischief would be confined to that one isolated act. But he puts into the hands of thousands the cup which, for aught he knows, may excite each one of them to the commission of the seven deadly sins. So far as society is concerned, it would be far better for him to turn out and do his work with his own

hands. There would at least be much less of it. If the present system is to be persevered in; if there is no hope of a change; if the people cannot be roused to a sense of the evils flowing in not be roused to a sense of the evils flowing in on the 4th inst., when fifty-three stepped forward that not a single member of your august body chief, at least let the magistrates petition the Legislature to allow these tuding ences to be called fight in their country's cause. They were to by their right names. Let them go by the name of permits, to make drunkards, to sell palsy, epilepsy and apoplexy, to create idiots, to manuscript of the state on the 9th, hoping to make giment was to meet on the 9th was to meet facture b ggars, to beat wives, to starve children, up the requisite number. Though this company to recruit mad houses, to replenish the graves, and to fill bell to overflowing.

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN .- The Constitution adopted by the Wisconsin Convention, and to be submitted to the people on the ple every five years. All white persons vote, including allens who have declared their intentions and taken an eath to support the Constitublood—the people to determine, at the elec-tion on the constitution, whether the right of tion on the constitution, whether the right of suffrage shall be extended to people of color. There shall be no bank of issue within the State—bank corporations are prohibited, and the issue of paper by individuals for circulation forbitden. The circulation of notes of Banks of other States under 10 dollars, 1849. The State can be no party in

THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA

Saturday Morning, January 16, 1847.

SENATORIAL ELECTION. Yesterday the Hall of the House of Delegates presented, from 12 o'clock until near 7, a most animated and exciting scene. Every nook and corner was filled. We observed among the spectators a large number of strangers from different parts of the State, who were attracted hither by the interest they felt in the election of a Senator to supply the place of the Hon. Win. S. Archer. And the scene, too, was enlivened and graced by no small number of the ladies of our city and

Three gentlemen were put in nomination at first-Messra R. M. T. Hunter, Win. Smith and W. S. Archer, and during the balletings Messrs. James McDowell and John W. Jones were al-

so brought forward. Gov. Smith was the nominee of the Democrate caucus. He had there received a majority of he whole Democratic party in the Legislature, although some twenty or thirty of our friends declined going into caucus. H: was warmly sustained and advocated, in the House, by many and his eminent services to the Democratic par-

ty. Mr. Archer was presented as a "torlorn and upon the fact that he had once before receivand upon the fact that he had once before the different properties and upon the fact that he had once before the different properties. When the different properties are different properties and the strange that an intervesses of the adjustment of the different properties are consistently visit Pensacola, excepting this can occasionally visit Pensacola, excepting the can occasionally visit Pensacola, excepting the can occasionally visit Pensacola, excepting the can occasiona put before the House at the eleventh hour, (on the last ballot,) when some who would have voted for him had otherwise committed themselves. The vote he received, under the circumstances, was kept here since June. We have done no blockmost flattering.

The debate was characterised by remarkable exemption from party asperity. Although the teelings of all seemed deeply excited, still no ebullition of passion or want of good humor was

Upon the 6th ballot (we shall publish a detailed account of the proceedings hereafter) the choice fell upon Mr. Hunter. The joint vote with the Senate was as follows: Hunter 83, Jones 68, Archer 8, Rives 1, McDowell 1, Bayly I, R. E. Scott 1, Eighty-two votes were necessary to an election. (See the vote in another

Mr. H. received the votes of 23 Democrats, and the entire Whig vote, except 8, who voted for Mr. Archer, 1 for W. C. Rives and one for R. E.

column.)

R. M. T. Hunter needs no commendation from our pen. His character is known to the State and to the country. We have no doubt but that he will worthily wear the new honor with which he has been clothed, and that he will prove himself an able defender of the principles of the Democratic party, as well as a distinguished Senator of the Old Dominion. We do not, however, chronicle his election unmixed with f-elings of regret. Strong faith as we have in the course which he will pursue in the Senate, we confess we should have greatly preferred that the consummation had not been so largely brought about by the Whigs.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

In the Charleston Evening News we find the following excellent article. Its views are not only sound and unanswerable, but (and here we slight burthen upon their tea and coffee, and other free articles, when the country demands money to parted to the mass of our citizen soldiers, but sustain its honor and seeure peace. We yet hope to see Congress satisfied on this point, and book the cheap-st, and indeed the only practicable means by which so desirable an end cheerfully coming forward to support the recom.

mendations of the Executive, so necessary to maintain the national credit, and bring about a maintain the national credit, and bring about a mintary schools may and will perform, it susmited by Legislative encouragement and patronsuccessful termination of difficulties which all

"The Washington Union of Friday has an arely what was to have been expected—ticle in relation to the national finances marked what landsmen would have done in a by good sense and sound principle. It commenwith more justice, a third party are disposed to blame the rum sellers, those who allowed these persons to have liquor, knowing the nature of all men when assembled in large bodies, and their pre-disposition to disorder. Their guilt, however, great as it is, we regard as only seen lary. can well sustain, and proceeds to state that in this category of taxation should be embraced all ar ticles whatever, which pay no duty under the pre-sent tariff. It then contends for the propriety of imposing taxes on luxuries, first through an imvield a sufficient revenue, an excise on all luxu-

"We believe that this order and succession of among a crowd, and straightway the spirit of evil breaks out. Does any man suppose that the creators of all this disturbance would have been guilty of it if they had not been drinking? And where did they get the liquor? Why from those houses, which the Law, affecting to be the "perfection of reason," has taken under its special "protection! From those pets of our Statute Book, who are allowed to murder by wholesale, at the series of the state of the series of the spirits of the spi who are allowed to murder by wholesale, at the increased duties or an excise on luxuries, would be productive not only of the happiest consequences to the public credit, but we have reason to lack

Rumsellers 1 If there had been no licenses there would have been no liquor; if there had been no liquor there would have been no rows.

Yet there are well meaning persons, who object to abolishing the license laws. Why?—Can things be made worse by it? Can there be more disorder, where there is no liquor at hand to stir up the spirit of mischief? Will there be more falling out—more fighting—more murder—than there is under the system of licenses? Let any man come forward and show what good they have ever done—what public benefit they ever dience to the popular feeling

"This destruction is all imaginary on the part of our worthy Senator. The crop of the year 1816, though not so large as that of 1845, is yet a favorable one compared to the average of sea-sons—and the prices are very satisfactory this year. So far from the Tariff of 1846 being de-structive to the sugar interest of Louisiana, it is well known that many of the planters on Red Ri- aid in establishing it. ver, and other pails of the State, have abandoned the culture of cotton, and entered upon that of su-gar, notwithstanding the very auspicious appearthousand of Mr. Johnson's imaginations."

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS IN WEST-

ERN VIRGINIA. A letter from Cabell C. H., of the 6th January, for Mexico. The Regiment was called together to be named with praise) has made a donation of Arst Tuesday in next April, is an extraordinary | \$100. Again, we say, well done old Cabell ! She instrument. Its judiciary is elected by the peowhich will not be lost upon them, should the country hereafter call upon Virginia for more of her sons to fight in a good cause.

The message of the Governor of New York shows the finances of that great State to be in an admirable condition. It has a school-fund of over two millions, and seven hundred and forty thouthan a million of volumes are in their district divary purposes the State may contract a debt, but never more than 100,000 dollars, and that by a two-third vote. The wife's property previous to marriage is secured to her. Forty acres of land exempted from execution. The truth may be given in evidence in cases of libel. All agricultural leases for more than twenty years are void. A Convention is to the held every tenth are to tinker the Constitution.—[Philo. Amer.]

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to exhour of the Education and improvement of tea hers only, is produced from execution. The truth may be given in evidence in cases of libel. All agricultural leases for more than twenty years are void. A Convention is to the held every tenth are to tinker the Constitution.—[Philo. Amer.]

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to exhour of the Education and improvement of tea hers only, is producing for a grant of the State with an appropriate proprison of Pennsylvania and Mr. Daniel of the Senate to introduce a bill providing for a grant of the State with an appropriate proprison of the curing and promptly provide means for furnishing every Justice in the State with an appropriate every in the war with Mexico.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to exhour of the Education and improvement of tea hers only, is produced into a limp or the state with an appropriate proprison of Pennsylvania and Mr. Daniel of Missouri, and the war with Mexico.

In the debate was further continued by Mr. The works of the above authors for sale.

Some Reach, Howard, Mattson, Fmith, Carter, Curtis, Comfort, or in the Education, step proprison of Pennsylvania and Mr. Daniel of Missouri, or the Will be kept, or put up to order.

The works of the above authors of the Education and improvement of tea hers only, is produced in the state with an appropriate proprison of the Curtin of the War with Mexico.

The bill was then passed—yeas 133, nays 35.

Mr. Cameron said he unanimous consent of the Micron of the Education of the Plance of the State with an appropriate proprison of the Curtin of t school libraries, which are open to the whole po-

| To the Editors of the Enquirer : UNITED STATES FRIGATE RARITAN,

Anion Lizardo, Dec. 18, 1816. \
Dear Sirs: A brig sails in the morning for some part of the United States, and as I can now the sails of the United States, and as I can now the sails of the United States, and as I can now the sails of the United States, and as I can now the sails of the United States, and as I can now the sails of the United States. give you some idea of how things are going on, I will enlighten you, as much as it is possible for a subordinate officer todo. For some time (since the last attack on Alvarado) it has been supposed that, as soon as Tobasco and Tampico were taken, the Commodore would make a last and final attack on Alvarado, and conquer or die in the attempt. Tampico and Tobasco are orrs; or, rather, we have done all that was necessary. But it seems that all things have been changed, or that active operations have been suspended for some months. The boilers of the steamers Mississipit has become necessary to send them both home. The Mississippi sails for New York or Buston as soon as she returns from Lagona, which place she started for three days ago. The steamer Vixen and schooner Bonita will winter at Lazuna; and the Spi fire and Reefer will remain at Tampico. The revenue steamer McLane and the U. S schooner Petrel are in Tabasco river, and will also win er there. The only vessels at this place are this ship, the Princeton, (soon going to New York,) the Potomac, and storeship Relief. Some few prize vessels, a prize steamer, and a number of merchant vessels laden with

coal rie also here.

So you must see that the only vessels by which the war can be carried on, are scattered to the tour quarters of the globe, and are not likely to meet for some months to come, by the time we devoted friends, who admired him for his firm- c in hence gain. The Missi-sippi and Princeness as a politician, his abilities as a states nan, ton will have returned, and the Northers will have stopped blowing, thereby making our chance of success more certain.

This ship or rather then flicers and crew,

ope." Mr. Hunter was nominated and abiy sas- been here sine the middle of June, and I fear that tained in debate. His claims were based, by his mearly as much time must yet elapse ere we can friends, upon the talents he is known to possess, put our teet on our own ground. I am happy to rather strange that all the vessels of the squadron ny who would have voted for him regarded the to force us to remain. Since the first of Fe-present as an occasion when the Senator should broary we have had no recreation; have onbe chosen from the East. Mr. Jones was only been to Pensacola once, and then only for a few days, allowing no time to visit the shore. When it is necessary, the officers and crew of this ship will be content to remain at any place ading, have scarcely done anything but run the Cumberland ashore—the only time she has been under way since she got here. It may be said that it was necessary to leave her here, near the port, to make the blockade a legal one; but, why could not the three frigates take it in turn and stay here? Well, I hope the war will soon be over, as it is a very inglorious one as far as the

Navy is concerned.

I have said that it has become necessary to cease hostilities for a time, because the only ves-sels capable of going over the bars of the different rivers on the coast are the small steamers and gun boats-they are secure in winter quarters; and the large steamers, on board of which we might throw any number of men, to be used as land forces or to act in boats, will leave here.— You will do well by hinting to Secretary Mason the propriety of directing the Commodore to do all in his power to make our time as comfortable to us as possible, instead of exerting himself to the utmost of his power to annoy all hands and make himself, at the same time, very far

from happy.
The Ohio is expected and the squadron will probably meet about the first of April. A barque arrived to day with "Yankee Notions" for Christmast, which is really a God-send to us poor unfortunate mortals. My paper will hold no more

and I am out of my reckoning.
Wishing you and the whole country a merry Christmas, and many and happy returns of the same, I am, as ever, yours, &c.

For the Enquirer. The alacrity with which the Cadets of the Virginia Military It stitute have responded to the call of the State for volunteers for the Mexican war, is worthy of all commendation, and presents a strong inducement to the Legislature to cherish an institution which has proved its ability to fornish mili ary aid of the best description in time of need. As standing armies are opposed to the genius of our institutions, and frequent mithrough the andium of military schools. the patriotic zeal and military acquirements of the Cadets, I cannot pass by the opportunity which the occasion offers, to render honor to whom honor is due, for the distinguished milita-ry reputation, which public opinion accords to the Lexington cadets. From the second year of the establishment of the Institute up to this time, Capt. Thomas H. Williamson has been the professor of factics, civil and military engineer-ing, and drawing, and the sole instructor in the ing, and drawing, and the sole instructor in the military department; and the public examina-tions, annually made at the Institute, have afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the admihave been taught every thing properly appertaining to military service. For this they have been ing to military service. For this diey have been inselved to an instructor, who, I am confident has no superior, it he has his equal, in the State of Virginia, as a military teacher. Capt. W. was educated at West Point, and has for many years since devoted himself assidnously to the duties of his profession and to the acquirement of military information, in which respect he will favorably compare with the most accomplished captains in our country. And, with the frank and open-heared manners of the soldier, he possesses the stantistic is made of the perfect gentleman.—Hence, his leaster has ever obtained a larger source of the exceen and regard of their pupils, or fluence over the e committed to their charge—an independante auxiliary to all good and effective discipline. As might have been anticipated, the mili ary acquirements of the cadets, their gentle-manly bearing and chivalrous spirit, with a lew unavidable exceptions, have most conclusively illustrated the ability and the fidelity with which the minary professor has discharged all his du-

conferred—in what way they have contributed to the advancement of moral principles, the preservation of health or the general well being of society, and we resign the whole ground to him.

It had been the custom for five hundred years previous to the great Evangelical reformation of the 16th century, to hawlothe Pope's indulgences about throughout all the nations of Christendom, and to give any man, who could afford to pay for a content of the State, and no single individual has done honor to the State, and no single individual has done more than Captain Will amson to exalt its military reputation and to influe into the bosons of its alumini the chival-to-the they have so conspicuously displayed. It bestowing upon Capt. Williamson, however, this well merited eulogy, I desire no cisparagement to the other distinguished professors who adorn the Iostitute, and whose several department to the other distinguished professors who adorn the Iostitute, and whose several departreference to the military reputation of the Lexingington school that I claim for Capt. Williamson the distinguished honor of being its chief ar-

> For the Enquirer. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. Gentlemen: From the report of your proceed nity of voting to each of yourselves a copy of Mr. Robert G. Scott's late revision of the criminal laws of Virginia, and that you soon thereafter alludes to the formation of a volunteer company distributed a copy to each of the Judges and Prosecuting Attornies in the Commonwealth, and will be formed too late to be accepted by the State, it shows that there are some gallant spirits

"equitable, just and proper, to have given the work to those who get no compensation for their services, than to appropriate it to yourselves, and the in Cabell county. The citizens of the Court-house other high dignitaries who are in the enjoyment of have subscribed \$260 for their benefit, and Chas.

Conner (so public-spirited a gentleman deserves way in the dark, or tax themselves with the price of the work, after you have taxed them once for copies for nourseives, and the Judges and Attornes

for the Commonweath?

The writer of this hasty address has been a Justice of the Peace for the last tweive or thirteen years, during which time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his office, without referred to the committee on Military Affairs. works to direct or guide him, save those he pur-chased with his own means, (unless an annual copy of the session acts of your honorable body may be considered an exception,) and without any particular desire to carp unnecessarily at your proceedings, he respectfully begs leave to brother Magistrates have, in his opinion, been ceedings in regard to the distribution of books.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Second Session.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1547. SENATE.
The Vice President appeared this morning.
After the reception of some unimportant execu-

tive communications, and the disposal of some private bills, Mr. Fairfield, from the naval committee, re ported a bill authorizing the appointment of ad-

the service was limited. Mr. Cameron, from the same committee, re-

ported a bill for the relief of the heirs of J. Paul ment. Also a bill for the construction of floating dry docks at Philadelphia and Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Benton, from the military committee, reported back to the House "the regiment bill," with an amendment, providing that one or more of the regiments of infantry may be equipped as

as voligents and fort riflemen, with rocket and mountain howitzers. It was agreed to.

Mr. Cameron offered an amendment, providing for an allowance of a quarter section of land to each soldier who shall serve during the war, or who may to discharged before its termination.

One of the amendments, by Mr. Houston, pro-

ment with ability-the result of which was the estponement of the who'e matter till to-morrow. The resolutions submitted on Monday by Mr. Allen coming up in their order, were postponed, clear and able speech against the measure, which and made the special order of the day for Monday he charac crized as one of gross injustice to those

Mr. Breese then moved to take up the Gradua-

to appoint a Lieutenant General to be first taken up. It was important that it should be acted upon speedily. He alluded to the customs of other countries, to the necessity of having a military leader, whose operations are commenced with so much larger forces than were ever marshalled in the field by the United States, and reshall the field by the United States, and reshal marked that four Majors might just as well com-mand a regioent by seniority, without a Colonel, as four Major Generals an army of 30,000 men without a Lieutenant Commander. There was a good dea of force in his admonition that if the ilitary operations fail through the relusal of the Senate to grant what the President thinks necessa:y for their proper success, he must be held absolved, and the Senate accountable for the failure. Mr. Jarragin said it was late, and he moved o go into executive session.

Mr. Brese knew of nothing to require an excutive session. Mr. Jarnagin said he could not of course say what the tusiness was, but if the Senator from Illinois would consent to an executive session, he

would be able to convince him, as soon as they were in executive session, that there was some business to be acted on. The motion to go into executive session was negatived and Mr. Dix then renewed his motion

to take up the bill to appoint a Lieutenant General, which was agreed to.

The till having been read, Mr. Dix gave in detail the considerations which induced him to give it his support. There was no alternative but to march forward with all the force we could bring into the field, until Mexico asks for peace.

He believed the appointment of a Lieutenant General would add to the efficiency of the army, by concentrating the direction of all its movemerts into his hands.

Mr. Badger said that he wished to sate as brefly as possible, but still in minute detail, the leonsiderations which induced him and his col-

league on the military committee (Mr. Crittenden) to oppose the proposed measure. As it was late, however, he would prefer deferring what he had to say until to-morrow. He therefore moved an ad-journment, which was carried, and the Senate HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Communications were laid on the table of the Speaker.

From the Treasury Department, in reply to the resolution of the House, calling for the monthly statement of moneys in the public depositories. From the Post Office Department, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the number of Clerks employed in that department.

From the War Department, in answer to the resolution of inquiry as to the amount expended in the improvement of rivers and barbors; and with the annual statements, in relation to the Indian Department, required by the act of From the Secretary of the State, in reply to a

resolution of inquiry, relative to the clerks em-From the late Commissioner of Public Buildings, with a statement of the expenditures for public buildings, from January 1st, 1846, up to November of the same year, being the time of

his dismissal from office.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine, made a personal ex-Mr. Hamlin of Maine, made a personal ex-planation in reference to a report of his remarks of the other day, in one of the Washington pa-ners.

On motion of Mr. Breese, the Vice President of the other day, in one of the Washington pa-

Mr. Seaman introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and criminals in-to the United States. It was read twice and relerred to the judiciary committee.

The Bill to reorganise the District Courts of the United States, in Alabama, was then repor-ted from the select committee to whom it had

been referred, with sundry amendments. The amendments, after a spirited debate, were adopted, and the bill finally passed, 114 to 50.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, it was resolved to close the debate, in committee of the whole, on the Oregon Territorial Bill, at 3 o'clock to-day — The bill having been read by its title, Mr The bill was then taken up in committee, Mr. Hopkins in the chair-the amendment in reference to the Missouri compromise having been un-der consideration when the House adjourned on Wednesday-and Mr. Burt, of S. Carolina ad-dressed the committee, at length, in defence of the

rights of the South in regard to slavery.
He declared, in conclusion, that the South had no wish to interfere with the North on this question-that in regard to it, there were many honorable exceptions among Northern members-but that the South was united, equal to her destiny, and prepared to take care of herselt in any emer-

opposition to the extension of the area of slave ry. The sovereignty of the General Government, he contended, extends over territories as well as tother property" belonging to the United States. When the right of soil exists, absolute sovereign-y continues, until surrendered. Congress has the same right to prohibit slavery in territories behe management of our fleets and armies. The Union, he said, would not be dissolved—the and let gentlemen beware how they preached such a doctrine to their Southern constituents!!!

Mr. P. said he would not interfere with the existence of slavery in the States. They controlled the institution under their own right of sovereignty. It was a State Institution in all respects; but the Federal Government had sovereignty over the territory where there were no State Govern-ments. They had a right to say whether slavery should exist in any territory not now in the Union or not; and his vote and his advice was at this not to all—for Mr. P. declared that it was a great blessing to the slaves themselves that they were enslaved. They were better off the enslaved. They were better off than their ancestors, and better off than their race had ever been under other circumstances. Mr. Pet-tit closed with advice to Virginia. He would

ed or not, and even if it was scorned. Mr. P. then went on to point out what in his view had been the measure of the curse of slavery in the Old Dominion, and three o'clock came while he was speaking.

Mr. Leake wished to reply and moved that

the Committee rise with the view of obtaining the floor to continue the debate. The Committee rose, 83 to 68, with a division by tellers. An adjournment was moved and carried 92 to 58, and the question goes over for the day.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1847.

SENATE.

The Vice Fresident laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department transmitting copies of all instructions given to the Cherukee commissioners. Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting the accounts of the Gene-

tions, may be imported free of duty: which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Also, a petition of citizens of Harrison county, Va., praying that the pay of the non cemmissions of the commissions of the commissions

sioned officers and soldiers of the army may be increased, and bounty land allowed to such as shall serve to the end of the war; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. H. then proceeded to argue in reply to the Mr. Morehead offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the

commerce of the lakes and Western rivers, ton-nage, population, &c., &c., which was adopted. On motion of Mr. Miller, the committee on Naval Affairs were discharged from the consideration of the petition of persons employed in the Navy Yard at Washington. Mr. Niles, from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transportation of the mail of the United States to

Mr. Benton said he would then give notice that | he would ask leave to introduce the bill to-morrow. Mr. Ashley was excused from serving on the select committee on French Spoilations, prior to 1800; and Mr. Sturgeon was appointed in his

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to increase the army was taken up, the pending question being upon the amendment effered yesterday by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Badger submitted an amendment to the

ditional surgeons in the navy.

Also a bill limiting the operation of the bill making appropriation for the naval service for 1842, by which the number of officers and men in

for the amendment.

The Vice President said it was not in order, there being already an amendment to the amend-

Mr. Benton said he could not consent to act upon this proposition for casting away millions on millions of acres of the public lancs, without further thought and deliberation. He made an earnest appeal to the Senator from Pennsylvania withdraw his amendment and let the bill pass. Mr. Cameron declined.

Mr. Benton then, after further debate and after several other amendments to other parts of the bill had been offered, moved to postpone the bill

Mr. Benion in ught the amendment extrinsic, and hoped it would be windrawn.

Mr. Cameron declined, and a long discussion at e. in which Mr. Cameron defended his amendation.

Mr. Cameron declined, and a long discussion at e. in which Mr. Cameron defended his amendation. and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill to appoint a Lieutenant General of the Army was taken up, and Mr Badger made a gallant heroes who had fought the battles of their country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Badger's remarks. Mr. Dix hoped the Senator would permit the which were listened to with marked attention, Mr. Mangum moved, as a test question, to lay

> on Md. Johnson of La., Mangom, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pheips, Simmons, Upham, Web-ster, Woodbridge, Yulee—28. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Ath-

erton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney So the bill was laid upon the table.

The Graduation bill was then taken up, but

without acting upon it, The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill establishing the Oregon Territory, and proceeded afterwards to vote upon the The mileage of the Delegate to Congress from

Oregon, was then fixed at a sum not exceeding 3 000 dollars. An amendment was further moved and car-ried, that he should be an American citizen, and a further amendment that he should not serve for

mere than one Congress.

Mr. Sawyer moved to limit the amount of mileage to other members of Congress, that it should in no case exceed 1,500 dollars. The Chair declared this branch of the amend-

ment not in order. The bill was soon reported to the House, when Mr. Burt renewed his amendment, in relation o the prohibition of the existence of slavery in

The previous question was soon moved and seconded, and the yeas and nays ordered upon the amend Bent. It was lost—yeas 82, uays 113.5 The other amendments were then agreed to and the bill was brought before the House on the

question of passage.

Mr. Leake took occasion upon the question of passing the bill to express his opinions freely and clared that the South would resist, and with its heart's blood, the war here made upon the institution of slavery. The Union would be dissolved if this was done, not by the South, but by those

from the free States who made this war upon the Mr. Wick and Mr. McClelland explained the reasons of their votes against the amendment. They had each voted against the Wilmot provi-

so, as they had against this.

Mr. Kennedy, of la., said he had given hi vote very deliberately and should not vote for the annexation of any more slave territory to the

Mr. Leake resisted this, and was followed in the debate by Messrs. Douglass, McClernand, Severance having obtained the floor, the Hous adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Hannegan, troin the Committee on Roads

was authorized to appoint a member of the Se-nate to be a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon, Isaac S. Pennybacker,
[Mr. Westcott declined voting on this motion, as he believed the Smithsonian bill to be uncon-

stitutional, in consequence of its appointing mem bers of Gongress to offices of trust created by the Congress of which they were members.] Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bili to make a grant of tand to all non-commissioned officers,

Benton said that the subject having been already under discussion, it was unnecessary to refer it and he therefore moved that it now be considered A long discussion ensued upon the question whether the bill had or had not been read a second time, in which Mr. Benton displayed considerable warmth, and said the whole world should see

what he was doing.

Mr. Cameron replied that when the whole world saw what the honorable Senator from Missouri was doing, it will be seen what the rest of the body was doing.

A motion was then made to postpone the ques-

tion whether the bill had been read or not, for the purpose of taking up the army bill, which was ag eed to, yeas 23, mays 23, the Vice President

was, that there should be no more slave territory added to the Union. They asked nothing more,

and they would take nothing less.

This was no Missouri Compromise Question we were undertaking. Louisiana was acquired by the Treaty of 1803, slavery was spread over the territory, and by the Missouri Compromise it was agreed that there should be slavery over a circum line of territory. given line of territory? Slavery existed in Texas, and when Texas was annexed, we recognized its existence there. But as for new terri-tory, never to the end of time. There shall be no slavery in territory hereafter to come into the Union. It was time to speak plainly upon this

subject, in order that there should be no future misunderstanding growing out of it.

Never should the shackles and manacles of slavery be sent into a territory now free. The country of Mexico was not fitted by its topograral Post Office for the past year.

Mr. Archer presented the memorial of the President and Faculty of the University of Virginia, praying that books and philosophical instruments for the use of colleges and other literary institutions the use of colleges and other literary institutions. There would be none and could be none upon this subject hereafter. The public properties of the past years of the past years of the past years of the post of the past years of the past years. none upon this subject hereafter. The public sentiment of the North was made up on this subject. There might be here and there the faint echoes of a shackled breast; there might be a "dough face" found now and then, but the senti-

> constitutional doctrine-that Congress was not sovereign-laid down by Mr. Rhett of S. C.
>
> The idea of dissolving the Union because Congress would not extend the empire of slavery, was monstrous, and the man who would seriously utter such a sentiment should blush as it fell Mr. Bowden, of Ala, addressed the Commit-

tee in reply, and upon the powers of the govern-ment, which he argued did not extend over the institution of slavery, because the powers of the

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Montercy, Dec. 8, 1846. Sin: As l'expect to march in a few days for Victoria, I consider the present a proper occasion to explain somewhat in detail the dispositions which have been made, and which are contem plated, for the occupation and defence of this fronier. With this view I enclose a sketch exhibiting the line from Parras to Tampico, and showing how a portion of that line is naturally marked by the chain of the "Sierra Madre."

It will be seen at once that San Luis Potosi is a position almost equally distant from the points of this line. This would give a force at San Luis a very great advantage over us, were it not for the nature of the country and the communicamountains being scantily supplied with water and subsistence, and the road by Sal illo and Monterey being the only practicable route for artiflery across the mountains. Without artillery, the Mexican troops are not at all formidable, and, I think, have but little confidence in themselves I therefore consider the position of Saltillo and Parras as of prime importance. With an inte-mediate p. st at Patos, and the means, by a good road, of rapidly uniting, if necessary, I deem the culums of Brigadier Generals Wool and Worth quire equal to hold that flank of the line. I shall, wever, reinforce the latter general, particular ly in cavalry, and shall establish a reserve at this place to support the advanced positions, should the movements of the enemy require it.

Brigadier General Wool is u derstood to be now at Parras with his column-say 2400 strong, with six guns. Brigadier General Worth has his headquarters at Sahiilo-his command consisting of some 1,200 regular troops, with eight guns. I propose to reinforce him by two regiments of volunteer toot, and a portion of the Kentocky cavalry. Lieutenant Kearney's company is all the regular cavalry force I can assign At Monterey will be the headquarters of Mahim at present.

jor General Butler, commanding the reserve.— Two companies of artillery and one of the weak infantry battalions (4th) will compose the garri-son of the place. The troops of Gen. Butler's proper division (Ohio, Indiana, and Keniucky) will be at this point, and in echelon on the route hence to Camargo and the mouth of the Rio Grande, except those which may be ordered to reinforce Gen. Worth as above indicated.

Tampico is now garrisoned by eight strong companies of artillery, and the Alabama regiment of volunteers, say 1,000 effectives. I considerable der this force quite sufficient to hold the place, controlling, as we do, the harbor. . . . Controlling, as we do, the narbor.

These considerations attracted my attention to Victoria before the surrender of Tampico; but I now deem it more than ever important, for I have reason to believe that a corps of observation is in that quarter under the orders of General Urreahaving its headquarters perhaps at Tula, and sending forward advanced parties as far as Victoria. . . . Major General Patterson has

accordingly been instructed to march from Mat-amoras on Victoria, with three regiments of volunteers from his division, one being the Tennessee horse. I propose to move from this point, say by the 12th instant, with the regular troops now here, under Brigadier General Twiges, (ex cept those to be left in garrison, as above,) and the regiments of General Patterson's division under Brigadier General Quitman. At Montemorelos, 68 miles from this, I shall effect a junction with Riley, who is now there, and incorporate with the column, the 2d Tennessee regiment under orders for that place. With this augmented force, I expect to effect a junction with Ma-jor General Patterson tefore Victoria. You will perceive that one effect of the arrangements above indicated will be to throw Ma-jor General Patterson, with the troops of his ap-

propriate division, (Tennessee, Illinois, Missisippi, Alabama, and Georgia,) on the left, and ear the coast, while Major General Butler, with his division, occupies the line of communica-tion from the Rio G ande to Saltillo. Intelligence received this moment from Saltil-, represents all quiet in front. We have reports of a revolution in Mexico, embracing two or three States, and directed against General Santa Anna; but the information does not come

in an anthentic form. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obe't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

IN CHANGERY—Virginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Louisa county, on the 7th day of December, 1846:

Garland T. Waddy, who sues in his own right, and as administrator of Anthony Waddy, dec'd., Plaintiff: against

Win. Waddy, Edmund C. Goodwin and Elizabeth his wife, and Wm. W. Anderson, administrator of Mildred Anderson, deceased,

The defendants, Edmund C. Goodwin and Elizabeth his wife, not having entered their appearance and given

Anderson, deceased,

The defendants, Edmund C. Goodwin and Elizabeth his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to law and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this state, on motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, It is ordered, that the said defendants, Edmund C. Goodwin and Elizabeth his wife, do appear before the Judge of the said Court, at the Court house, on the first day of the next term of the said Court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county on some Court day. A Copy. Teste,

Dec. 22—cw2m

JOHN HUNTER, C. C.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for York county, at the Court house, on Monday, the 7th day of Descenser, 1846:
Thomas Crandol, Administrator of Richard M. Crandol, dereased,
Phintiff:

John M. Kimbat and Martha his wife, Win. A. Crandol, ——Peck and Thomas C. Curris Jr., Defendants.

The defendant, John M. Kimbat, but having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the siy of Sichmond, fortwo menths successively, and another copy posted at his front door of the Courthouse of this county. A Copy, Teste,

Dec. 19—cw9m ALEX, GARRETT, C.

IN CHANCERY .- VINCINIA:-In Powhatan Circuit Court, November 6th, 1846;
Benjamin Watkins,
against
Milton P. Atkinsen, Wm. M. Watkins, Wm. W. At-

A mo ion was then made to pospose the view thore where the bill had been read or not, for the purpose of taking up the army bill, which was ag eed to, yeas 23, the Vice President giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

The bill to increase the army was then taken up, and the question being on agreeing to the substitute offered by Mr. Badger for the amendment of Mr. Cameron, it was opposed by Mr. Benton, who moved to recommit the bill to the military eommittee, with instructions to report a section embracing the object proposed.

After a brief conversational debate, on molion of Mr. Benton, the bill was recommitted to the committee on military affairs, with instructions to bring in a section granting 160 acres of land to each non commissioned officer, musician and private serving in the war with Mexico.

The Sensite then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
By general consent, a bill was reported to establish additional post routes in the State of Texas.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, for establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon, upon the question, 'shall the bill pass?'

Mr Hamlin of Maine addressed the House in Oregon, upon the question, 'shall the bill pass?'

Mr Hamlin of Maine addressed the House in Oregon, upon the question, 'shall the bill pass?'

Mr Hamlin of Maine addressed the House in Don the merits of the slavery question. He spoke othe temperate manuer in which this question had been discussed by Southern gentlemen, and promised to maintain his position with fair ness, kindness and firmness.

The position of the North upon this question was, that there should be no more slave territory added to the Union. They asked nothing more, and they would take nothing less.

This was no Missauri Compromise Question was the state of the plaintiff, or laterily and the proposed the support of the very publication in some newspaper of the rity of Richmond;—and they would take nothing less.

The position of the North upon this question

The parties interested in the foregoing order of Court are hereby notified, that I have appointed the 26th day of February, 1847, for commencing the accounts directed by the said order, on which day, by 10 °clock, A. M., they are required to attend at the Clerk's Office of Powthey are required to attend at the Clerk's Office of Powhatan county, with their accounts and vouchers, ready for examination and settlement. And all persons having claims against Benjamin Watkins, as late Sheriff of Powhatan county, on account of the transactions, omissions or defaults of his deputies, William M. Watkins and Milton P. Atkinson, and all persons interested in any such claims, are hereby required to produce the same before me, with proof thereof, on the day and at the place and time aforesaid, under pain of being barred thereof.

Dec. 22—cw8w* R. P. GRAVES, Com*r.

BOTANIC MEDICINES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have, and will continue to keep, a large assortment of Genuine Vegetable Medicines, which they will warrant fresh, and will soll as low as they can be purchased in the State. They will keep every article of Medicine Indigenous to our country, collected to their order. Also, Oils, Extracts, Tinctures, Syrups, &c. Physicians, Druggists, Denders, Pianters, &c., will be supplied twenty per cent cheaper than at any other house in Petersburg. Among their stock may be found:—Quinine, Piperine, Cayenne Pepper, Senaga, Serpentaria, Sarsaparilla, (imported and American, Pink Root, Pleurisy Root, pulv.; Bayberry, Goldenseal pulv; Myrrh, Lobella, Unicora, Balmony, Gentian, Columbo, Ginger, Prickly Ash, Cimicifuga or Black Cohosh, pulv.; Beth Root, Wild Cherry Bark; Scullcap, Nervine, Blood Root, pulv.; Burdock Seed, Crancs Bill, pulv.; Black Root, Boneset, Dandellon, Ficabane, Mandrake, Poplar Bark, Indian Turolp, pulv.; Stunk Cabbage, pulv.; Peips-iseway, Cloves, pulv.; Camphor, Ipecac, (Imported and American.) Buchu Leaves, Jailan, Alces, Gamboge, Rhubarb, Castor Oil, Balsam Fir, Balsam Copavia, Cubebs, Alcohol, Ammonia, &c.

Also, a large essortment of Druggists' Glass Ware, daily expected, which will be sold low for cash.
All orders from a distance must be nost paid, and directed to KENWORTHY & PRICE, Bank street, Petersburg, Va.

N. B —All the Compounds recommended by Thompson, Beach, Howard, Mattson, Smith, Carter, Curtis, Comfort, or in the Reformed Medical Dispensatory, will be kept, or put up to order.

The works of the above authors for sale.

Dec. 1—cw3m

Henry C. Semple, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Equity of Montgomery and Lowndes counties, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Mobile, and in the

enit Court of the United States at Mobile, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Refrarkets:—Judge Beverley Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, Virginia; Judge William H. Cabell, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia; Simon Greenleaf, Roya I Professor of Law, Cambridge, Massachusetts; H. W. & J. Friyand Charles F. Osborne, Richmond, Virginia; Gwallamer, Forbes & Co., and Beers & Bmith, Mobile, Alabama; Fisher & Co., Boston; A. Thornton, New York. William C. Maitland of New York. Aug. 25—cw6m at The Washington Union requested to copy. POPLAR MOUNT SCHOOL

THE Female School at my residence, at Poplar Mount, in Greensville county, will commence the first of February, 1847, and end the first of December 1 will take us bearders in my family not exceeding eight scholars. Will be taught in my School the English, French and Latin Languages, and also Algebra and TERMS :- \$100 for Board and Tuition, for the term of ten months, including every charge except Music, when will be an extra charge of \$20.

JOHN P. HARDAWAY, M. D.

Nov. 24-clawilstFeb COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, A Richmond, 11th January, 1847. Richmond, 11th January, 1847. DURSUANT to an order of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, made on the 28th day of February, 1846, the creditors of James Scruggs, deceased, are hereby notified to produce before me, in this office, on or before the 10th day of March next, (1847.) their respective claims, with the evidence in support thereof.

M. B. POLITAUX,
Jan. 12—clawsw Master Commissioner.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMA I ION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Executive, that JOHN PLERY, convicted by the superior Court of Fanquier county of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to seven years' in prisonment in degree, and sertenced to seven years' in prisonment in the Pentientury, has escaped from the jud of said county, and is now going at large: Threistore, I, William Smith, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby offer a reward of fifty dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend the said John Perry, and convey him to the jud of Fauquier county; and I do require all officers, civil and military, and request the people of the Commonwealth generally. to use their best exertions to procure the arrest of the said Perry, that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, [IRAL.] this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundren and torty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-first.

Jan. 5-cwdw WM. SMITH

RAPPAHANNOCK LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale either one of two Traces of Land situated in Caroline county, on the Rappyhannock river, about nine miles below Freder Tracis of Land situard in Caroline county, on the Rappinannock river, about nine miles below Fredericksburg, and containing each between 600 and 650 acres. Nearly the whole of the above tracts is cleared, flat land, very productive, of easy cultivation, and equally well adapted to the production of wheat and corn. The improvementa upon these farms are mostly new, and very superior. Their situations are such, with regard to hearthiness and society, as to render them as desirable, if not the most desirable, it is not the most desirable, if not the most desirable, residences on the river. Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to view them, and, for further information, will apply to George Taylor, Edg., Richmond; Thomas F. Knox, Fredericksburg; or to the subscriber. BAZIL GURDON, Js. Prospect Hill, Caroline co., Nov. 3—ewif

HESTER & WHITE, Commission Merchants,

COMMISSION WEICHARMS,

BICHMOND, VA.

THE subscribers, late of Clarkswille, Va., have opened a COMMISSION HOUSE in this place, for the
sale of Tobacco and other Produce. Their Office is
near Shockoe Warehouse, and a few doors from Messrs.

Freston & Enders.

JOHN E. WHITE.

Reyerences—Win. Townes, Esq., Capt. T. Carrington, Capt. R. Y. Overby, E. A. Holloway, Esq., Clarksville, Va.; Col. H. Thweatt, Petersburg, Va.; John R.
Carrington and Robert E. Owen, Esqs., Halitax, Va.,
John Wimbish, Esq., Granville, N. C.; John A. Burwell, B.q., Mecklenburg, Va.; N. C. Rend, Esq., Farm
ville, Va., Jan. 5—68t

A T A COURT OF QUARTERLY SESSION, begun and held for Essex County at the Court House in Tappahannock, on the 16th day of November, 1846:

On the motion of Milton H. Faver, and the other distributees of t e Estate of William H. Fisher, deceased, it is ordered, that all persons who may have claims against the said decedents, exhibit the same for set ement on the first day of February next, and that a copy of this order be published for eight weeks in the Rich mond Enquirer, a new spaper published in the City of Richmond, and that another copy thereof be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county on two several Court days.

A Copy. Teste,

JAMES M. MATTHEWS, D. C.,
Nev. 20—cw2m* For James Roy Micou, Cierk.

NEGRO HIRING.

The subscribers offer their services to their friends and the public generally to hire out their Negroes for the ensuing year. They would advise those who would wish to employ them to give information as soon as possible, that they may get good homes and prices.—They pledge themselves to take good security, and make bonds payable quarterly in all cases; also, to pay strict attention to their Negroes when sick, and to employ Medical attendance, at \$1 per annum for each servant, if required From their experience in the business, and a general acquaintance, they hope to merit and seceive a full share of public patronage.

30 Their Office is immediately opposite the Bar Room of the City Hotel, formerly Bell Tavern.

IDDGES, ROY & PULLIAM,

Auctioneers and General Agents,

Dec. 11—ctf. NEGRO HIRING.

Hats, Caps and Muffs.

GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH, AT THE VIRGINIA HAT MANUFACTORY, VIRGINIA HAT MANUFACTORY,
No. 181, Broad St., Shocher Hill.

The subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends,
customers, and the public in general, that he has
now received his Fall Siccx of HATS, CAPS, and
SUFFS, from the lowest to the highest grades, consisting in part of Moleskin and Fur Hats; Beaver, Notria,
Brush, Silk, Napped, Angola, Coney and Wool Hats,
of every style and description. Also, Fur. Plush, Cloth,
Silk, Velvetteen, Infants Silk and Cotton Velvet, Glazed
and Hair Seal Caps, and Muffs of all kinds, which he
will sell at reduced prices.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine
my assortment.

G. L. BETTY.

my assortment.

P. S.—tild Hats taken in exchange for new ones, and market prices given for FURS, at No. 181, Broad Sireet, Shocker H.

A MELIA ACADEMY.

A FEW vacancies in this Institution. Terms—\$100.

A FEW vacancies in this Institution. Terms—\$100.

A FEW vacancies in this Institution. Terms—\$100 to payable in advance. Course of studies full and tho rough, embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mithematics, History, Geography and Belles Lettres.

J. L. Ruchas will sontinue to teach the Modern Languages. Discipling of the School parental and Christian. J. L. Ruchus will sontinue to teach the Modern Languages. Discipline of the School parental and christian. A class and demerit roll carefully kept, and a quarterly report made accordingly to parents and guardians. Begular and early hours required of all pupils. Refer to Mre Martha Orgain, W. J. Barksdale, Edmund Roffia, r. G. W. Bolling, and John Muy, Esgr., who have some at the Institution. Address—Lodore P. O., Americano, 1988.

CONCORD ACADEMY. THE next ression of this Institution will commence the lat of February, and terminate the 36th of June fedowing:

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Ancient History and Geography—Prof. F. W. Coleman, A. M.

Mathematics, comprising Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Nautherl Astronomy, and the Inferential and Integral Calculus—Prof. L. M. Coleman, A. M.

The French, Spanish and Italian Languages—Prof. Isidore Guillet.

Natural Philosophy, comprising Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Accustics, Electricity and Galvanism, Optics and Astronomy—Prof. L. M. Coleman, A. M.

Moral Philosophy—Prof. F. W. Coleman, A. M.

vanism, Optics and Astroomy—rea. B. A. M.

Moral Philosophy—Prof. F. W. Coleman, A. M.

TERMS.

Board (including washing, bedding and fuel) and Tultion, for the session of five months, \$115—payable in advance.

For the character of the Institution, the subscriber refers to the gentlemen whose names are given below; and, for the superior qualifications of his assistant, L. M. Coleman, to the annexed testimonial of the Professors of the University of Virginia.

Address—Concord Academy, Caroline county.

Address—Concord Academy, Caroline county.

REFERENCES.—Hon John Y. Mason, * Secretary of the Navy; Dr. E. P. Scott, * speaker of the Senate of Virginia; Thomas J. Randolph, Esq., * Albemarie, 19. Armistead Cook, * Portsmouth; Robert C. Stanard, Esq. * Richmond; Wm. H. Harrisen, Esq., * Prince George, Robert M. T. Hanter, Esq., * Essex; William H. Tayloe, Esq., * Mount Airy; Richard Baylor, * Esq., Essex; Col. William Armistead, * Alabama; Right Rev. Loholas Cobbs, D. D., Bishop of Ala.; Hon. Thomas 'i. Bayly, M. C.; Judge Daniel Coleman, Alabama; W. R. Johnson, Esq., * Petersburg; Hon. James A. Seidon, * M. C.; Wm. A. Gibbons, Esq., * New Jerzey, Gen. Brinard Psyton, * and B. W. Leigh, Esq., * Richmond. * Gentlemen who either have had, or who at present

ter and conciliating manners.

GESNER HARRISON,

GESSNER HARRISON,
Prof. of Ancient Languages.
M. SCHELE DE VERE,
Prof. Mod. Languages.
EDWARD H. COURTENAY,
Prof. of Mathematics.
WM. B. ROGERS,
Prof. Natural Philosophy.
W. H. McGUFFEY,
Prof. Moral Philosophy.
R. E. ROGERS,
Prof. Chem. and Mat. Med. INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND FEVER.—No Cure, no Pay!

DR. PRICE'S AGUE AND PEVER PILLS are war, ranted to cure Ague and Fever in from twenty to thirty hours, if directions are followed. The Pilshave frequently permanently cured the worst cases in no instance have thirty been known to fail. They are prepared from simple vegetable medicines. Each but contains twenty Pills. Price \$1 per hox; or \$7 per dozen. Planters and Parmers would find it to their directs to keep a stupily on hand, as they may thus say large Doctors' Bills. The Pills can be put up in neal letter packages, and sent by mail at letter postare. The proprietors, in order to prevent counterfells and imposition, are determined not to establish agencies. Also ders must be attended with the cash, p. st. paid, and de-

July 31-60

* Gentlemen who either have had, or who at prese have, sons or wards members of the Institution. have, sons or wards members of the Institution.

Testimonial of the Professors of the University of Virginia:

UNIVERSITY OF VA., Nov. 30, 1848.

Mr. L. M. Coleman is a distinguished graduate of the Schools of Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Chilosophy, Chemistry and the ral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, and have re-viewed from that Institution the degree of Mastra of Agis.

During his residence at the University, his studies were pursued with untiring difference, and were rewarded with an unusual share of success in every subject to which his studies was differenced. We, therefore, regard him as admirably prepared to commence the duties of an instructor of youth, and we cheerfully recommend him, not only as well grounded in the several branches taught in the Academic Schools of the University, but as a gentleman of unblemished character and conciliating manners.

GESSNER HARRISON.